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to its development. An unsuccessful search for *Razoumofskya* was made at other places in Newfoundland.

The station at the Bay of Islands is very near the 49th parallel of latitude. As *Razoumofskya pusilla* is one of the outlying representatives of a chiefly southern and tropical family, its occurrence so far north seems worthy of record.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

SHORTER NOTES

A GEORGIA RHODODENDRON.—For nearly three quarters of a century a single specimen of a *Rhododendron* related to the Alleghenian *R. punctatum* has been preserved in the Columbia University herbarium. This specimen was collected in middle Georgia by Dr. Boykin, and nothing similar to it came to my notice until Mr. A. Cuthbert sent me specimens which he collected in the spring of 1901, from shrubs growing along the Savannah River, near Augusta, Georgia.

The most conspicuous external character of this species is the relatively long corolla-tube which in this case is longer than the lobes. In the case of *R. punctatum* the lobes of the corolla are longer than the tube. A striking feature of the plant is the corolla-limb with its broad crisped lobes, the upper lobe being copiously yellow-blotched. The corolla-lobes of *R. punctatum* are of an ovate type and perfectly flat along the edges. I shall call this species after Mr. Cuthbert and characterize it as follows:

Rhododendron Cuthbertii

A slender straggling shrub 2–3.5 m. tall, with resinous-scurfy foliage. Leaves mostly at the ends of the branches; blades leathery, elliptic, 3–13 cm. long, acute at both ends, or acuminate at the apex, more or less revolute, somewhat reticulated above, scurfy beneath; petioles 1–1.5 cm. long, more scurfy than the blades, rather stout: flower-clusters quite dense: pedicels 1–1.5 cm. long, clothed with pale scales: sepals ovate, 2 mm. long: corolla mainly of a clear rose tint with some yellow near the base; tube funnelform, rather abruptly expanded near the middle, fully 1.5 cm. long; limb 3–3.5 cm. broad, the lobes suborbicular or orbicular-reniform, truncate or subcordate at the base, crisped, the upper one copiously blotched: capsule 8–12 mm. long.

On river banks, middle and eastern Georgia. Spring.

The species grows abundantly on steep gneiss slopes along the Savannah River about seven miles above Augusta. Type in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. J. K. SMALL.

A NEW MOURIRIA FROM PORTO RICO.—*Mouriria* Aubl. is a genus of Melastomaceae including about forty species, natives of continental tropical America and the West Indies. Of these *M. Domingensis* (Tussac) Spach, a tree with ovate pinnately-veined leaves is apparently frequent on Porto Rico, and five species are recorded from Cuba. The plant here noticed was first collected by P. Sintenis near Hatillo, and specimens with foliage only were distributed from the Berlin Herbarium annotated by Professor Urban as related to *M. spathulata* Griseb., a Cuban species.

M. spathulata is, however, a species with distinctly pinnately-veined leaves, and, as shown by Linden's no. 2147, is clearly different from the Porto Rico plant under consideration, which apparently finds its nearest known relative in *M. lanceolata* Griseb., also Cuban. The new species may be characterized as follows:

Mouriria Helleri.—A spreading shrub, 2–3 m. high, the slender branches light gray. Leaves oblong to oval, thick, bluish green, strongly 1-nerved, the few lateral veins very indistinct, obtuse at the apex, narrowed at the base, 2–3 cm. long, 1–1.7 cm. wide, the margins somewhat revolute; petioles about 1 mm. long; flowers solitary in the upper axils, few; pedicels 5–6 mm. long, 2-bracteolate at about the middle, the bractlets 1 mm. long, ovate, acute; berries orange-color, 1 cm. in diameter or more, fleshy, the persistent cup-shaped calyx with short broad acute lobes.

In sandy soil near a mangrove swamp, Cataño (Heller, no. 1372, in fruit, May 23, 1899; type); rocky places in the forest near Hatillo (Sintenis no. 6195, Dec. 2, 1877, foliage only).

N. L. BRITTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1901

This meeting was held at the museum, Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, at 3:30 p. m., Professor L. M. Underwood in the chair, 20 persons present.